[PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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WHOLE NUMBER 277

RATE OF ADVERTISING.

papers :
Every Advertisement inserted for a less time than three months, will be charged by the insertion at One Dollar per Square, (14 inchentes space of 12 solid lines or less,) for the first fuscrtion, and Fifty Cents for each subse-

The Commissioner's, Sheriff's, Clerk's and Ordinary's Advertisements will be inserted in both papers, each charging half price.

Sheriff's Levies, One Dollar each Sheriff's Levies, One Dollar each.

to be paid by the Magistrate.

Advertisements inserted for three months, or

longer, at the following rates : square 3 months 1 square 9 months 1 square 12 months 2 squares 3 months squares 9 months 2 squares 12 months squares 3 months 3 squares 6 months Squares 12 months squares 3 months squares 6 months squares 9 months squares 3 months squares 6 months squares 12 months 6 squares 6 months 6 squares 9 months 6 squares 12 months squares 3 months squares 9 months squares 12 months

8 squares 12 months - 50 00 Fractions of Squares will be charged in proportion to the above rates.

18 Business Cards for the term of one year, will be charged in proportion to the space they occupy, at One Dollar per line space.

For all advertisements set in double column, Fifty per Cent. extra will be added to the above rates.

squares 3 months

8 squares 6 months

DAVIS & CREWS, For Banner;

MISCELLANY. The Sea Island.

We find the following in the American correspondence of the London Illustrated News. It is from the pen of the poet, Mackey, whose descriptions of Charleston, and of a visit to Gen. Gadsden's plantation, we have heretofore given.

From Charleston to Savannah by sea is a distance of one hundred miles; by land— passage. This arrangement was in every ventilated with the greatest ease. Yet all latre. But, of course, our hero from Routhere being no railway communication except by traversing two sides of a triangledirect coast railway is in course of construction; but at present most travellers, except those who are very bad sailors, prefer the south as the great peninsula of Florida, and those who are very bad sailors, prefer the those who are very bad sailors, prefer the south as the great permanent of the fine sea passage. As I had already gone over a reference of the production of the fine if a bed-room is occupied for eight hours, tennoon, wandering disconsolate on the the amount of air vitiated is more than seven beach, he described a vessel in the offing. through the pine forests of Georgia and South Carolina-

Where, northward as you go, The pines for ever grow; Where, southward if you bend, Are pine trees without end: Where, if you travel west, Earth loves the pine tree best : Where, eastward if you gaze, Through loug, unvaried ways, Behind you and before, Are pine trees evermore:-

I preferred the sea, as offering more comthe land studded with palmetto trees, rice stake left amid the long vegetation in pre- cooling effects, it should be made to flow plantations, and negro villages. As the vious voyages, to enable us to be manounight darkened the bires of a burning for-out lit up the whole of the landward horizon, constant succession of novelties of scene and bottom. In this case, if the air withand gave lurid evidence that man was at work, and displacing the wilderness to make look over a large expanse of country, studion for rice and course. The flecks of ded with cotton fields, with the white man wild fowl upon the Savannah positively, and with here and there a stretch of pasture descended to feed or rest, it seemed as it land, in which the cattle were feeding.

Amid the security suddence that man was at land, in which the cattle were feeding.

Amid the security suddence that man bottom. In this case, if the air within the current out is hotter than within, the current out is hotter than within, the current out is hotter than within is hotters, the current is the case. Of on going to bed, at this sassor, fig. last is the case, that before morning the chamber becomes cooks than out of doors, so that the slasper is waked up by a draught across his person, which did not exist when he rebred. A careful of the case, when he rebred. black bloads, moved by their own volition. Amid the segrap the planette, connectimes by a draugh the flexible refuga at one of the Savamah river divides the States of the beautifules on the bank of the channel from the flexibility of the channel flexibility of the

The Proprietors of the Abbeville Banner and ers only as far as the city of Savannah, and all hung with the melancholy drapery of Independent Press, have established the follow-Augusta, the second city of Georgia, 230 denly upon a negro village, and several miles inland.

every side into the profuse and tangled of delight at our arrival, which speedily wilderness, are all hung with the funeral brought forth the sable elders of the place, drapery of the tillandsia. To those who as well as the dogs, to take a look at us; have never seen this peculiar vegetation it the adults grinning and showing their may be difficult to convey an adequate idea white teeth, the dogs and the children vying Advertising an Estray, Two Dollars, of its sadness and loveliness. It looks as if with each other who should make the most the very trees, instinct with life, had veiled noise in our honor. Many of the planters' themselves like mourners at a grave; or as houses which we passed were large and if the fogs and vapors from the marshes had surrounded by groves of magnificent oak, been solidified by some stroke of electricity, cedar and magnolia, all evergreens, giving 12 00 and hung from the trees in palpable wreaths, the place all through the winter the leafy swinging and swaying to every motion of attractions of an English midsummer. 18 00 the winds. Not unlike the effect produced There is throughout all this country a very by the tattered banners hung from the roofs | considerable population engaged in the culof Gothic cathedrals as trophics of war in tivation of its valuable staple-the Sea the olden time, or to mark the last resting- Island cotton; and the villages as well as 12 00 places of knights and nobles, is the effect country mausions were numerous as we of those long streamers pendent from the passed. Here, for four or five months in overarching boughs of the forest. Many of the year, the planter lives like a patriarch them are so long as to trail upon the ground of the olden time, or like a petty despotie from a height of twenty or thirty feet, and monarch, surrounded by his obedient sub-25 00 many of the same length, drooping from jeets, with a white "oikonomos," or overseer, the topmost branches of oak and cyprese, for his prime minister, who on his part is 36 00 dangle in mid air. What adds to the awe condemned to endure the climate the whole inspired by the remarkable beauty of this year, that the slaves may be kept in order, parasitic plant is the alleged fact that while the master himself hurries away with wherever it flourishes the yellow fever is his family to the far North—to New York flist step in every conversion to Christianity. 20 00 from time to time a visitant. It grows or to Saratoga, and very often to London plentifully on the shores of the Lower Mis- and Paris-to spend the abundant revenues sissippi from Cairo to New Orleans, and of his cotton crop. We passed one considthroughout all Louisiana, Alabama, Missis- erable town or city, that of Beaufort, the sippi, Tennessee, Georgia, and South Caro- capital of the Sea Islands, and pleasantly lina. In North Carolina it is not so common as well as imposingly situated; and then, and it disappears altogether in Virginia. steaming through the broad channel of the In New Orleans it has been converted into Whapoo, reached Charleston, after a long and peeled, it is used instead of horsehair- forty-eight hours. which in this condition it much resembles -for stuffing mattresses and cushions for chairs and sofas.

As I had determined to return to Chareston by sea, I gladly awaited at Savannah the return of the St. Mary's from Florida, to" It was not until thirty hours after her appointed time that the little steamer, with her white captain and her black crew, reappeared in the river. She had met with strong head winds at sea, and, the bad phia Ledger the following: weather still continuing, the captain determined to try the inner instead of the outer ess and picturesque mazes of the Sea leston downwards to Savannah, and as far the cotton markets of the world-from New Orleans, Mobile, and Charleston, to Liver-

pool, Mauchester, and Glasgow-as the "Sea Island Cotton." In the summer this in the room, the amount is much increased. the the early spring there is neither fog nor fever, and the climate is delicious. Though the storm raged in the outer sea, the weather was calm, sunny, and beautiful as the and fifty miles through the narrow channels amid these low and fertile islands-some fort, as well as more novelty, than the land as large as the Isle of Wight or the Isle of route. No traveller in America, unless he Man, others as small as the islets of Venice. because the draught from under the door be very much pressed for time, or have At times the water-way was like that of a special reasons for the preference, will travel noble river, broad as the Mississippi, but by the miserable railroad if he can get into without its currents; and at others not a steamer. The steamers are as invariably wider than the Begent's Canal, or the New should never be made upon the floor. Curmarried. good as the rail is invariably bad. Taking River at Islington. So narrow was it at my passage in the tidy little boat, the St. times that we could have jumped ashore Mary's, bound for the St. John's River in from either side of the deck; but the feat, Florida, and touching at Savannah, I found though possible, and indeed easy, was not myself in comfortable quarters. The crew inviting; for, had any one been frolicksome consisted entirely of negro slaves; the only enough so, he would have found himself up duced, and the effects are the same if we white men on board, the passengers except- to the middle, or perchance to the neck, in ed, being the captain and the clerk. There soft bog and swamp. We had often to are two routes to Savannah by sea-one the twist and turn in places where it seemed outer, and one the inner, route-and the St. quite impossible that a steamboat could Mary's being more of a river than a sea pass, and the negros had continually to push only necessary to raise a window to proboat, only ventures on the outer passage us out of difficulties by means of sturdy when the weather is calm. This being the poles ten or twelve feet long-an exercise case on the day that I trusted myself on in which some of the passengers seemed deboard of her, we made a short and pleasant lighted to take part. The tall rushes and passage, leaving the harbor of Charleston at reeds grew up to the height of the deck; nine in the morning, and arriving at and, had it been midsummer, we might Savanuah before seven in the evening. It have disturbed many an alligator as we was not until we arrived at the mouth of the Savannah river, and began to steam up west, far into the bowels of the land, and manner. Where economy has to be confor eighteen miles to the city, that the scen- then out again towards the sea, in this in- sulted, the free opening of windows and ery offered any attractions. On each side tricate navigation. Twenty times at least was a low, flat, fertile country, with reeds the St. Mary's seemed fast aground, and as to open all, rather than only one, if this is twenty feet high—the summer haunts of often did stalwart negroes launch the ship's Where a current of air cannot be avoided, the alligators—growing upon the bank, and boat and row ashore, to affix a towrope to a or where such a current is desired for its

of its length. It is navigable for sea steam- were clumps of pines and evergreen oaks, little "darkies," from the ages of three to The mournful avenues of live oak, and ten, some entirely and others partially naked, the equally mournful glades that pierce on who were upon a dungheap, set up a shout

an article of commerce, and, being dried but by no means disagreeable passage of C. M.

Bed Rooms and their Ventilation.

The heats of summer, which are now upon us, brings with them their accustomed this season of the year, have their orgin in badly aired beds and indifferently ventilated bed-rooms, a few cautions on these subjects may be a public benifit. We therefore copy from an article in the Philadel-

late them in the best maffner their e is indispensable to health. Investigation enteen hundred cubic feet. If two adult persons occupy a chamber, the quantity hundred cubic feet. If children also sleep feet square and eight feet high, will render all its air unfit for respiration in less than Mr. Malfilatre landed safe and

two bours. In ordinary apartments, the cold air is below, and the hot above-the purest below, it so low as to be swept by currents. Beds tion of air towards it from the doors and if a room is to be kept healthy. But it is not always easy to establish such a current. If we open a window at the bottom, when the temperature of a chamber is higher than that out of doors, no exchange of air is proopen a window at top, when the air without is hotter than the air within. To ventilate a room, under such conditions, we must reverse this process. The popular notion, which is an erroneous one, is that it is duce ventilation, no matter what the conditions may be. Holding a candle in the aperture will show when a current is established and when not.

The best method of ventileting a room in summer is to door-frames and windowframes fitted to their various openings, and covered with wire-cloth, mosquito netting, millinent, or other loose fabric, through doors will generally answer? but it is ble to create a draught over the bed .equally over the whole person, as this de-stroys the liability to take cold. It is al-

A Curious Marriage and Divorce Suit. The raw gossip of the week concerns most especially those who go down to sea in ships, and may serve as a warning lesson to those who prefer present security to fu-

A year or two ago, M. Malfilatre, honor, ope and heir of a renowned calico printer, ocking maker and night cap vendor of

ture life and happiness.

Rouen, set sail from Havre to proceed to Sydney, in order, to superintend the business which his father carried on in that place, and which the death of his partner and left without surveillance. One of those accidents which will hapn, in spite of captain or compass, even to he best governed ships on the ocean, happened, as a matter of course, to a rotten little bark in which M. Malfilatre set sail-

and on the inhospitable shore of Wallis' Islands was it wrecked; everything lost but M. Malfilatre, to whom everything was lost but honor. The plump person and defenceless state of the young merchant became a great temptation to the dainty inhabitants Wallis Island, who have disgusted the missionaries by eating each other, and they carried him away to the chief's hut, with oud shouts of triumph at the sweet morsel which the waves had thrown upon their shore. The Catholic missionaries have a small establishment of the Maristes on the Island.

They work night and day, with unremitted zeal, for the conversion of these savages, and have got as far as the prevention of infanticide for gastronomic puposes, which is a great step; but they have not as vet been able to inspire that wholesome dislike of hu-The poor young man, in his dilemma, appealed pitcously to the reverend fathers; out they confessed that they possessed no influence-that they were barely tolerated, and dare not interfere. The only rescure to be expected could be obtained by choosing a wife among the native women, and consenting to remain on the Island forever. After much persuasion from the missionary, he accepted of the latter alternative, and the holy father, according to the custom of his nation, choose a bride for the young man, and took especial care to choose a good party-no less a one than the daughter of the chief. One thing, however, the father insisted on; the marriage should be soleintypes of disease, the most voilent, if not the nized seriously with Catholic rites; and, at ost deadly of the fills which flesh is heir all events, the bridegroom should be bound As many of the disorders, incident to by proper registers, and not be permitted to treat the sacred cermony with the same lightness as it is elsewhere.

Everything was consented to by the young man, who had grown attached to life by means of a good supper; and accordingly on the next day, the beautiful Suleta, all A bed-room ought to be the largest room freshly tattooed from head to foot-her fair in the house, ought to have the highest proportions undisfigured by crinoline-was, way to my taste, as it would afford me the these rules are violated in our bed-rooms. - len had treated the whole thing as a little opportunity of sailing through the count- All that can be done, therefore, is to venti- harmless expedient to keep a safe skin and tion will permit; for a supply of fresh air began to look out for an opportunity of quitting the scene of his connubial felicity. has shown that every adult person vitiates Some months elasped, however, before this

It was an English vessel, whose boat's in answer to the signal of the distress hoisvittated in eight hours, is about thirty-five ted the bridegroom, hastened to the rescue and bore him off to the ship without discovery on the part of the natives, who region is not habitable by the white; but in A man and wife, occupying a chamber ten | would have killed and eaten them all had they been aware of the treachery intended. Havre only two months ago. He found that great chages had taken place in his father's household during his absence. An St. Mary's threaded her way for a hundred the impurest above. Hence, a low bedstead, inheritance had fallen in-fortune had smilas a general rule, is healthier than a high ed most graciously upon the old man; and one; care being taken, however, not to have the son, after all his wretchedness and misery, returned to fird himself the heir of on the floor are injurious, for example, wealth he had never dreamed of. The first thing for a rich man in France to do is, as often goes over them. Wherever there is | we all know, to provide himself with a rich an open fire-place, there is a continual suc- wife; the father began to look around him, and having found a suitable match, the parwindows, and in such apartments a bed ties were straightway brought forth to be

But now arose the difficulty-young Malifilatro could not deny his marriage at Wallis' Island by a Catholic priest, according Catholic rites. The marriage was legal every point of view, excepting in the one point of the non-consent of the parents of oridegroom. So, therefore, a notice was served by a huissier upon the "Demoisella Suleta, falsely calling herself Madam Malfilatre," to show cause why she should not be dispossessed of that title. Of course, the vhole affair was considered a mighty good oke by the gossips, and laughed at accordingly; for after the delay expired, no partie civile appearing, judgment would go by default, and Malfilatre might be free to marry whom he pleased.

Thus did the affair stand until last week. when lo! to the utter confusion of the sanguine bridegroom and his rich bride, the Bishop of Australia and Oceanica, in whose diocese lies that paradise of which we have given some of the most striking traits de mœurs, and in defence of morality and reli-gion, proclaims himself ready to become partie civale in this case, for the protection f the helpless Suleta. We may judge of the consternation thrown among the Tanks of jewelers, costumiers and modistes, all engaged for the rich marriage—the tears of e rich bride-the rayings of the rich bride groom. The debates, which are to come on directly, with be full of interest, and of warting at the same time. The case is considered one of the most curious on the issue of the first mis en demeure, by the arrival of the news of the birth, at Wellis' Island, of a son to the house of Maldistre who now shares the interest hitherto ab

"If I Were a Man."

Don't I wish that I were a man! Wouldn't I set the beaver hatted population an example of brilliant perfection. Wouldn't make myself generally agreeable to all the ladies, and talk to 'em as if they had souls above bonnets! What a glorious man I should make!

I wouldn't stand on the hotel steps and ouff clouds of villainous tobacco smoke into the eyes of all the pretty girls that go past, nor spit on the pavements to spoil their little shoes and injure their tempers.

I wouldn't set my huge heels down on trains of their silken dresses, to tear 'em half off; and I think I'm not quite sure, but I think-I'd knock down the first brute who dared complain of the circumference of their garments?

And when they come into the car of omnibus, I wouldn't stick my noso into a newspaper, or look abstractedly out of the window, nor get up grumbling, "Always the way with women!"-Not a bit of it! I'd spring up like a patent India rubber ball, and if the old backelor on the left hand side, didn't compress themselves into the smallest possible space, to make room for the crinolines, I'd know the reason why!"

And then, when I get married (for to what and was I created, if not to pay the milliner's bills of some blessed little bit of womankind!) wouldn't I make a model husband! Do you suppose I should bother her sweet life out of her, by grumbling be cause a paltry button had dropped off a shirt collor, or a string off a dickey? Do you think I'd explode like a camphene lamp every time I found a rip in my gloves? I'd like to see myself stooping to any such little-

I wouldn't consult the almanac every ime she bought a new bonnet, to see just how many weeks she had worn the old one; and I wouldn't snarl like a cross tiger-cat whenever the coffee happened to be cold or the beef steak raw, just as if I wanted her to abase herself in dust and ashes; and burn up her rosy little face before the kitchen fire, while I sat with my heels on the table reading the paper in the next room. I wouldn't use profane language when she asked me to button up her sweet little gaiter boots, or fasten her gloves, or even to carry her parcels down Broadway, on a rainy day -which I consider to be an infallible test of patience and meekness.

I wouldn't gorge myself with wine, and oysters, and cigars at a fashionable downtown restaurant, while my wife dined at nome on cold mutton, and then look as an overcharged thundercloud when the grocer's "little bill" came in; I wouldn't expend a small fortune in diamond shirt-stude, extravgant broadcloth, and fancy canes, and then mutter about "hard times," when she ventured to ask me for half a dollar to buy check for the baby's aprons?

And I rather think I'd go shopping with her, too, when she hinted to that effect instead of inventing excuses about Smith Brown, or the club-aye, and pay her bills, too; without screwing up my mouth as if I had the cramp in my face! And if she looked into a shop window, and admired a thirty dollar collar, I'd walk straight in and buy it for her, instead of feigning to be absorbed in the signs opposite, and "forgetting to hear" what she said. When I came home at night, I wouldn't

make a bear of myself, behind the evening paper and answer savagely, when she timidly asked what I was reading, "woman can't understand politics!" No, indeed! I would read her all the anecdotes, play with the children, pull the pussy's ears, and tell her how becoming her, new silk was. That's the way to keep the women good natured. take my word for it; and what prettier sight is there in all the world than a good humored woman?-Mind, I don't ask the ncorrigible old bachelors; first because it isn't any of their business, and "second, be, there is much fire. At any rate, as we uncause they're not judges of the article. But derstand it, the essential thing is to keep put the question to any sensible fellow bes tween the ages of eighteen and twentyeight, and see what he'll say!
I'd make a point of always asking my

wife's advice before I went to vote, and doing just as she said about it—then I'd be sure to be always right. And if any, bachelor friend of mine hand the improduced to ask me to an oyster apper, without includning my wife in the invitation, do you suoose I'd do? Ask my mother-in-law about

I wouldn't go to evening parties, and flirt desperately with other ladies, and talk about "my poor, dear wife, whose ill health precluded her enjoyment of society," when I knew very well that she was sitting at home alone with the cat, and crying her eyes out over one of my maged old coats.

Good gracious twhat a with field

improvement there is among the benighted sons of Adam,! It must be completely to of breath to think of built the reforms I make. Oh! It! was onter man.

Success or Failure-A Contrast.

Many wise and witty things have been heads in sympathetic disapprobation of Mr. Field, and said, "what a fool he was.' It judgment, as of one who might give it was evident to them all along that the thing could never succeed, and they could not understand why a sensible clear-headed man like Field would risk his whole fortune in such a railroad to the moon undertaking. If he had ventured a third of it or a half, there might be some excuse for him, but to have placed it all on the hazard of a die where the chances were bundred to one against him-worse even than the Wallstreet lotery, conducted under the name of the stock exchange was an evidence of folly and absuridty which they could not overook and for which he deserved to suffer.

Now all that is changed. Midnight has given place to noon. The sun shines brightly in the heavens, and the shadows of the night have passed away and are forgotton Failures have been only the stepping-stones to success the most brilliant. The cable is laid; and now the most honored name in the world is that of Cyrus W. Field, although but yesterday there were.

None so poor to do him reverence The wise-acres who shook their heads the other day, and pittied while they condemned him, are now among the foremost in his praise, and help to make his name a household word. Bells are rung and guns are fired, and buildings are illuminated in his honor throughout the length and breadth of this land; and prominent among all devices, and first on every tongue, and uppermost in every heart is his name. Had he not, like the great Bruce, persevered in the face of repeated failuses until his efforts were at length crowned with success, he would have been held up to the growing generation as an illustration of the danger of allowing our minds to be absorbed by an impractible idea,

in play and romance, and used To point a moral or adorn a tale. As it is, the nation is proud of him, the world know him, and all mankind is his debtor .- New York Herald.

and his history would have been served up

Any meat, boiled as nine-tenths of the cooks boil it, loses the larger proportion of its valuable qualities, and becomes a mass of dried sinews, but little better fitted for purposes of food than so much vegetable fibre. But there is a method of boiling meats, fresh or salt, so as to retain their juices almost as perfectly as those of baked meats. The meat should first be put into water that is boiling briskly. This coagulates the albumen near the surface, filling up the pores and preventing the escape of the interior juices. So far many of our own cooks understand the true theory. But the remainder of the process, with the most of them, is wrong. They keep up the heat, and keep the pot boiling vigorously, till the meat is thoroughly cooked-usually, in fact, till it is quite overdone. This is all wrong, and counteracts; in a great measure, though not entirely, what has been gained by putting the ment into boiling water. The water must not be kept at the boiling point more than three minutes after the meat is put in. It should then be cooled off by the addition of cold water, and be kept at about 1808, the temperature at which meat is baked, until it is cooked through. It should not be allowed to beil at all after the first three minutes. Perhaps the readiest means of keeping up the proper temperature will be to keep the pot on the top of the stove if the water almost but not quite, up to the boiling point. Our authority tells us that ment cooked in this way comes out "tender, juicy, savory and nutricious," having all the qualities of roast meat, with additional ten-derness. The pot-liquor of meat boiled in this way will be of no value. There will be nothing in it to make soup of.

heated up very gradually to the boiling is a borrowed one rout may mark with point, but should be boiled one or a short will thus be boiled to cause them more easily. rags," and after being squeezed, will be raga," and after verse. squeezed, will be adopting the next as world has as rags. But the soup alowly: But what will be great. The same was for both these opposite pushess, and keep the pot boiling with such energy, and so long that the meat comes out as dry and impried as "the A country ed

To make soup, the process is quite differ-

Life of Bishop Capers.

Dr. Wightman has laid the entire readsaid and written in all ages, to show the ing public under obligation by producing one difference with which the same enterprise of the most acceptable biographies of the is viewed when it results in failure. We age. It may be our own profound venerahave never had any better illustration of tion for the man, whose portrait he has this than we have now in connection with drawn -it may be our partiality for the the great enterprise of the age. After the biographer, that has absorbed us in this first and second attempts to lay the Atlan- narrative of an active, though not an eventtic cable had failed, wise-acres shook their ful life-as the world would count it-but we think it is neither-but an unbiassed

knowing neither party.

The autobiography is one of the most attractive fragments of personal history we have ever read. The simplicity of Bishop Capers' character and his single-heartedness shine all through it. As a parrative of religious experience, it is a well-spring of instruction to young christians, especially to those called to the ministry. With the utmost frankness and naturalness, in an attractive style, he narrates all the exercises. of a mind, ill at ease until christian obligations are fully assumed, and then pressing forward into every opening path of duty with a charming sincerity of purpose. He thus tells his own story, until he has come to be known and appreciated as in the foremost rank of the Methodist ceranitiny. But he does not say so-nor seems ever to know what position he has reached.

Then, when the pen has fallen from his hand, one takes it up, to finish the portrait, who is every way suited to the task-by congeniality of spirit-by similarity of taste and antecedents-by knowledge of the subject-by culture and by genius; and he has used the material furnished by a life, more devoted to routine duties than to accomplishing famous deeds, in such way as to give us a faithful picture of a devoted. christian man, who could readily forego the honors of the present passing scene, in view of the eternal good that his faith ever presented to his choice.

But why need we dwell upon the merits of a book, that will certainly find its way into the household of every Methodist in the land? It is full of excellences, and the man or woman is greatly to be pitied who can read it, without being made better, aspiring to a higher usefulness, longing for more of the "riches of grace," or esteeming more highly that religion of Christ, that teaches patience, endurance, and purity of purpose, and Divinely strengthens weak man for the exhibition of these virtues. Especially will young preachers find in it an example set forth, and an encouragement to the performance of duty, that will relieve many a desponding bour and banish many a complaint of hardship.

Southern Christian Advocate. How to Read with Profit.

For the sake of those who are not greatly accustomed to systematic reading, we make some suggestions as to the best mode of reading so as to gain the books you 1. Ascertain the aim of the author. You

will thus know what to expect from his book, and may save much time, which might otherwise be spent in looking for what you could not find. An attentive reading of the title page, preface, and table of contents, will enable you to judge pretty accurately what the author is about Some facts, too, which float only among intelligent men, will aid you greatly in these

2. Rend wakefully and attentively and with a determination to comprehend oughly the book you are parusing. Read neither creduously nor skeptically but candidly : endeavoring to go to the root of the matter, if possible. One hour of such reading is worth a week of the superficial reading which is so common,

3. Read with a good dictionary at work elbow, and consult it freely, whenever you meet a word whose meaning you are not sure you understand. Webster or Worcester is the best in general "use. Webster. Never pass an important word without mastering its meaning, in the work you are reading. In this way you will soon gain a good stock of words for your curves, while you are learning the meaning of the book you are reading.

4. After reading a chapter, close feebook.

and try to recall and state briefly in your own language, the substance of the chapter, in the order which the author purates.— It shows you just how much you have gained by your reading. If you find you cannot do this, just read the chapter again.

The second reading probable of the chapter again. The second reading probably do you To make soup, the process is quite different. Here the object is to get all the juices out of the meat into site water. The meat should be ent fine, put into cold water, and should be ent fine, put into cold water, and the main thoughts are.

caprefer to them readily.
Adopting these suggestions, you aloud: but what you read will